

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Senate and the Reciprocity Treaty.

Adoption of the Resolution to Terminate the Treaty by a Large Majority.

Interesting Debate in the House on the Constitutional Amendment.

Vice Admiral Farragut's Reception in Congress.

THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

Since the ten-forty loan closed on Saturday morning, the Treasury has been busy with the money amounting to about thirty-two millions. This would leave outstanding about thirty millions of the two hundred million loan. But as other returns are to be made, the amount subscribed will be further reduced.

FERNANDO WOOD AND THE PEACE RUMORS.
During his speech in the House to-day, Mr. Cox, of Ohio, alluded to the various rumors in regard to peace, and to the reports in circulation of persons going to Richmond in behalf of peace, but remarked that the gentleman behind him, Mr. Fernando Wood, of New York, had just said there was no truth in them.

THE TERMINATION OF THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.
After exhausting the afternoon in discussing the Reciprocity treaty, to-day the Senate passed the joint resolution authorizing its abrogation.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT IN CONGRESS.

During the debate Vice Admiral Farragut entered the chamber, creating quite a sensation, and a recess of ten minutes was taken for intercomers. All the Senators flocked around the Vice Admiral, who, with his flag officer, Captain Drayton, after exchanging cordial salutations, passed over to the House of Representatives, where he was received in an equally cordial manner, the members of all parties crowding about him and congratulating him upon his late honorable and deserved promotion.

THE DEBATE ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The entire session of the House was taken up to-day in discussing the constitutional amendment. The speech of the day was that of Mr. Cox, of Ohio. His speech caused considerable commotion among the democratic members. He opposed the amendment, but held that Congress had power to amend the constitution, taking an opposite stand from that of Mr. Pendleton yesterday. He pointed out his points in a clear and forcible manner, and refuted the false charges of democratic abolitionism. His speech benefited the measure, and increased the chances of its passage, by completely vindicating the right of Congress to amend the constitution. The friends of the measure are very much encouraged, and are now more hopeful of its passage than at any time since it has been under consideration. In fact it is now believed that a sufficient number of democrats will change their vote to secure the necessary two-thirds vote. It is doubtful, however, if the final vote is taken for ten days or two weeks yet.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House had the question of taxing tobacco before them to-day. They appear to be earnestly in search of facts, in order that they may make the same *falso* on the same as they did on sales of gold and stocks at the last session, namely, taxing *bona fide* purchasers, and permitting the speculators to go free, and buy and sell as they please, without any limit.

THE TAX AND TONNAGE OF COAL.

The Committee of Internal Revenue has decided that in States where the number of bushels for a ton of coal is specified by the State law the officers of the Internal Revenue will adopt the provisions of the law in the assessments of the tax.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the following nominations by the President:—
John Wilson, of Illinois, to be Third Auditor of the Treasury.
Stoddard B. Colby, of Vermont, to be Register of the Treasury.
Elijah Wells, of Iowa, to be Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department.
Robert S. Rantoul to be Collector of Customs for the District of Salem and Beverly, Massachusetts, vice Phillips, resigned.
Chauncey Harris to be Postmaster at Elizabeth, N. J.
Charles MacDermott to be Postmaster at Peekskill, New York.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1865.

DOCUMENTS REGARDING THE NAVAL FORCE ON THE LAKES.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President, giving information as to an agreement between the United States and Great Britain concerning the naval force on the lakes, which was referred to by printed.

FARRAGUT'S PETITION.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., presented the petition of Mrs. Jane Swissham, asking for an increase of pay for female clerks, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

CALLING EXTRA SESSIONS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a resolution instructing that committee to inquire if further legislation was necessary to authorize the President to call an extra session of Congress without giving sixty days notice, reported and asked to be discharged. Mr. Trumbull said they could find no law requiring the President to give sixty days notice. No notice whatever was required by law.

RECEIVING THE OATH AT LOUISVILLE.

Mr. POWELL, (rep.) of Ky., from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the petition of certain railroad commissioners asking permission to build a bridge across the Ohio river to Louisville. He asked that the petition be referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

LAW EXERCISES.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the heads of the several departments for information as to the amount paid by each for attorneys and solicitors.

SALE OF INDIAN LANDS.

Mr. DOUGLASS, (rep.) of Va., called for a resolution in relation to the sale of Indian lands, limiting the price of the same, which was passed.

PASTOR OF THE SEVENTH OF THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Mr. HURDY, (rep.) of Va., called for a resolution in relation to the sale of Indian lands, limiting the price of the same, which was passed.

THE VICE-ADMIRAL ON THE FLOOR.

At half-past one o'clock Mr. GERRARD interrupted Mr. HURDY by asking that the House take a recess of ten minutes, to allow the members to pay their respects to Vice-Admiral Farragut, who was upon the floor.

INQUIRY INTO THE WILMINGTON AFFAIR.

Mr. WILSON offered the following, which was adopted:—Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary do inquire into the causes of the failure of the late expedition to Wilmington, N. C., and to report back to the Senate.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY AGAIN.

Mr. HURDY resumed the floor on the Reciprocity treaty.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Mich., succeeded Mr. HURDY, and advocated the repeal of the treaty, which he said was unfavorable to the interests of the people of New England. He argued that the treaty had proved highly beneficial to the interests of the people in Canada, it had proved prejudicial to the interests of the people of the United States. It was reciprocal only in name.

Mr. HURDY, (rep.) of N. H., argued against the repeal of the treaty, stating that its advantages had been reciprocal and not one-sided, as he had been told by many. He said that the people of Canada had been in sympathy with the rebellion ever since it commenced, and this was another reason why the action recommended by the Committee on Foreign Relations should be taken.

Mr. FORT, (rep.) of Vt., called for a vote on the repeal of the treaty, and a question on which there could be no dissent, he said, a divided opinion in Congress or in the country. While the treaty had proved highly beneficial to the interests of the people in Canada, it had proved prejudicial to the interests of the people of the United States. It was reciprocal only in name.

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THOMAS.

Despatches from Gen. Thomas and Admiral Lee.

How Hood Crossed the Tennessee and Why Lee Could Not Prevent It.

The Losses of the Rebels in the Campaign.

Despatch from Admiral Lee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1865.

The Navy Department to-day received the following official despatch from Acting Rear Admiral S. P. Lee:—

MISSOURI SQUADRON, FLAGSHIP FAIRY, CLINTON, Tenn., Jan. 8, 1865.

Sir—Intelligent escaped prisoners report that Hood crossed the Tennessee at Bainbridge, six miles above Florence, above Little Muscle Shoals, and at the foot of Big Muscle Shoals. Florence is the head of steam navigation, and there Hood crossed the river, leaving his pontoons to the pilots of the railroad bridge. General Jackson crossed either at the military ferry one mile below Florence, or above the Muscle Shoals. Bainbridge is not a regular ferry.

The rebels boasted to the escaped prisoners that the gunboats could not cross the shoals to reach them, and my pilot declared it was impracticable for the enemy to cross there, owing to the swift water, or for me to get there with the Nocho, drawing five feet, owing to the swift and shallow water on the Little Muscle Shoals, which are rocky, uneven and dangerous. I made a reconnaissance, however, and believe I should have succeeded in reaching Bainbridge with an effective force, capable of destroying Hood's pontoons. In spite of the opposition he could make, had not the sudden and rapid fall of the river and the prevalence of a fog constrained the pilot to decline going on Little Muscle Shoals.

I am gratified to enclose a copy of General Thomas' last despatch, dated December 20, in which he is kind enough to say that the efficient co-operation of the navy on the Tennessee has contributed largely to the demoralization of Hood's army, and the General tender his hearty thanks for the cordial co-operation of the navy during the last thirty days.

General Smith informs me he never knew such bad weather as General Thomas' army encountered in the pursuit of General Hood. General Croxon, of the cavalry, makes the same report of the bad condition of the roads. Hood is indicated for the safety of his shattered army the worst description of winter roads, and in crossing the shoals when the river was falling fast and in a fog. It is confidently predicted that he will not again attempt to recross the Tennessee river.

I ought to mention that the destruction of pontoons and ferry boats at Garrett's ferry, twelve miles below Florence, and indeed all along the river from the vicinity of Johnsonville to Florence, a distance of one hundred and seventy-five miles, has cut off the retreat of Hood's demoralized and watered army, and filled the woods, as General Croxon informs me, with stragglers, whom his cavalry are constantly capturing.

The operations of the navy have been active and untiring.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully yours,

S. P. LEE, Acting Rear Admiral, Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

To Hon. GIBSON WELLES, Secretary, &c.

Despatch from General Thomas.

The following is the despatch from General Thomas, referred to in Admiral Lee's report:—

PULASKI, Ky., Dec. 20, 1864.

To Rear Admiral S. P. Lee, &c., Chickasaw, Ala.:

Your two telegrams have been received. We have been pressing the rear rank as hard as the condition of the roads would permit, and have succeeded in taking some four prisoners—probably some five or six hundred—since the enemy crossed Duck river.

From the best information I have at this time, Hood's losses, since he invaded the State of Tennessee, sum up as follows:—Six general officers killed, six wounded, and one taken prisoner at Franklin—thirteen in all, and about six thousand men killed, wounded and taken prisoners at the same battle. On the 8th inst., at Murfreesboro, he had one general officer wounded, about one thousand men killed and wounded, and two hundred and seven taken prisoners, and losing two pieces of artillery. In the two battles of the 15th and 16th inst., before Nashville, he had one lieutenant general severely wounded, one major general and three brigadier generals, with four thousand four hundred and sixty-two officers and men made prisoners, besides losing fifty-three pieces of artillery and over three thousand stand of small arms.

During his retreat we have captured fifteen more guns, and from fifteen hundred to two thousand prisoners, and a large number of small arms have been picked up by the way.

Citizens report that he passed this place with his army completely demoralized, except the rear guard, composed of about five thousand men. He destroyed a considerable quantity of ammunition at this place, besides abandoning an ammunition train of fifteen or twenty wagons about a mile beyond.

Your efficient co-operation on the Tennessee river has contributed largely to the demoralization of Hood's army.

G. H. THOMAS, Major General.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

The Battle of Nashville.

(From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 10.)

We published yesterday General Hood's official account of the battle of Franklin, and now give the account from the *Clarion*, whose editor says:—

We have just conversed with an officer from General Hood's army, and learn that on Thursday morning, the 15th, the enemy formed in line of battle in front of Gen. Sear's brigade, of French's division, on the left of the Hillsboro pike, and at the same time advanced in heavy lines of battle in front of the cavalry near the Hardin pike, threatening to cut off Ector's brigade, of French's division, which was two miles distant on the Hardin pike. Colonel Coleman, commanding Ector's brigade, of French's division, then fell back by swinging around, and formed the extreme left of the army.

As the enemy advanced and extended to our left they passed General Walhall's division and Sear's brigade, and obliged them to fall back, and the line was formed between the Hillsboro and Granny White pikes, supported by Johnson's division. Ector's brigade occupied a high hill on our extreme left; Johnson's on the right, his command, and the plain beyond. About four P. M. the enemy pressed Johnson from his position, and the center of our left wing, and nearly gained the Granny White pike, when it became dark and the fighting ceased.

Coleman, with Ector's brigade, held his position all night, and thus checked the advance of the enemy. No fighting occurred on the center or right.

That night our line was formed near the Granny White pike and across it. Ector still being on the left, supported by Bates on the left.

The next morning the action commenced early by cannonading on both sides, and continued till ten o'clock A. M., when everything indicated a general engagement.

Our loss on Thursday was small, while that of the enemy was much greater, from our advantage of position. Rumor reports General Hood falling back to Franklin. General Sear was wounded and had his leg amputated, but was doing well. We hope to get further particulars in a few days.

Seventy hundred Yankee prisoners, captured by our forces at different places on the advance towards Nashville, arrived at Barren, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, to-day.

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

CALHO, Jan. 12, 1865.

The steamer Niagara, from New Orleans 6th, has arrived with the Eighth New Hampshire volunteers, en route home, and thirty-five rebel prisoners, among them five female slaves, bound for Alton.

The steamship Creole would leave New Orleans on the 6th, and the Morning Star on the 7th, both for New York.

There was some inquiry for cotton at New Orleans at low prices, but no sales. One hundred and ten bales had arrived from Matamoros by way of Havana. Clarified sugar, 24 1/2 cts. Prime molasses, \$1.20. The produce market was very dull.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Our Albany Correspondence.

ALBANY, Jan. 12, 1865.

Matters at the State capital have settled into routine, and the session in all probability will present one of the most quiet of record.

The committee appointed to investigate New York city affairs will not leave here for that purpose in a week or two yet.

The opening subject of interest this morning was the corporation and county investigation. Senator White moved a reconsideration of the resolution appointing the committee of investigation, and made a lengthy speech in explanation of his position in accepting the duty of member of that committee. He said he had no niggardly idea of accomplishing the proposed investigation in any thorough manner. The result, he thought, would only contribute towards a better understanding of the immediate wants of the citizens of the city and of the State in regard to the local government of New York city.

He disclaimed any special intention to turn the investigation to the account of any party or clique, and on the part of the committee disclaimed any policy of preference as regards the dispute between the city officials and the Citizens' Association. He would personally stand upon the ground of the great interest which the whole State had at stake in the metropolitan district and its welfare; and, without any desire to interfere with the legal rights of the citizens, he would confine his labors to such objects and propositions as should absolutely demand the action of the Legislature purely from motives of justice and the public good. He said that, in view of the fact that the city had been heavily visited by the criminal and sanitary administration of the city government, this subject was now entitled to a special consideration, and he would, in the words of a large Senator Murphy, in reply, said the object of the investigation was evidently acknowledged to be a metropolitan health bill. Senator White disclaimed such a purpose.

THE BOUNTY BILL.
The Select Committee of the Senate appointed to frame a bounty bill reported majority and minority reports. They have agreed upon a bill which will be the basis of the final measure to be adopted. There is a disagreement as to the manner in which the money shall be raised. It has the best reasons for thinking that the issue of bonds of the State for the proposed bounty fund will not be the best mode of raising the money, but the majority of the committee are in favor of the issue of bonds.

The bill in relation to the tax office of New York, in regard to the tax office, provides that the present mode of appointment be abolished, and that County Clerks, Supervisors, and Aldermen, who are to be constituted commissioners to appoint a board of three Tax Commissioners, with a salary of five thousand dollars a year for a term of five years. This measure appears to be a step towards the reorganization of the tax office of New York.

A large number of bills on a multitude of subjects are now before the Legislature. The bill in relation to the tax office of New York, in regard to the tax office, provides that the present mode of appointment be abolished, and that County Clerks, Supervisors, and Aldermen, who are to be constituted commissioners to appoint a board of three Tax Commissioners, with a salary of five thousand dollars a year for a term of five years. This measure appears to be a step towards the reorganization of the tax office of New York.

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